

## Arafat to arrive in Greece today

ATHENS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat is expected from Beirut by sea early Wednesday for a one-day visit and talks with Greek leaders, a government spokesman said. He will arrive on the Greek passenger ship Atlantis which left Beirut under international naval escort Monday. With a 50-member entourage, he will be greeted by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou with whom he will have talks before being guest of honour at a luncheon given by Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary Carlos Paponis. The spokesman said Mr. Arafat would not stop in Greece for more than 24 hours and would not give a news conference during his stay though he would make a statement on arrival. The PLO leader might fly to Tunis, the spokesman added.

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## PLO men in Larnaca en route to Algeria

LARNACA, Cyprus (R) — A group of about 600 Palestinians arrived in Larnaca Tuesday aboard the Cypriot vessel Sol Georgios en route to Algeria. The group were to be flown to Algeria later Tuesday by eight Algerian air force planes. The group of 588 fighters, 23 women and 12 children left Beirut Monday under the evacuation plan arranged by U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Some 10,000 Palestinians and Syrians have been dispersed to seven Arab countries since the evacuation began on Aug. 21 and Israeli sources said there were about 3,000 still to go.

## S.African jets fly over Angola

LISBON (R) — South Africa has intensified reconnaissance flights over southern Angola where its troops are attempting to push north from occupied areas on the Namibian (South West African) border, the Angolan news agency Angop said Tuesday. Quoting Angolan Defence Ministry sources, Angop said South African Mirage and Buccaneer aircraft were flying four missions a day, mainly over the four southern Angolan provinces of Huila, Namibia, Cunene and Cuando Canga. Last weekend the Defence Ministry said South Africa had 5,500 troops in Angolan territory with a further 30,000 poised behind the Namibian border ready to invade.

Egyptian cabinet reshuffled

CAIRO (R) — Seven members left the government of Egyptian Prime Minister Fuad Mokieddin in a reshuffle Tuesday, the official Middle East News Agency said. Among them were three of the five deputy prime ministers. They were Mohammad Abdul Fattah Ibrahim, deputy prime minister for finance and economy, Mohammad Nabawi Ismail who was responsible for services as well as being minister of local government, and Fikri Makram Ebeid, responsible for the People's Assembly (parliament) and shura (advisory council).

## Moscow condemns Polish demonstrations

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet news agency TASS described Tuesday's mass demonstrations in Poland as the work of hooligans and said the vast majority of Poles had ignored them and worked normally. In a report from Warsaw, the official agency said the disturbances in several major cities had been organised by the "anti-socialist underground" and were aimed at showing that the counter-revolution in Poland was not yet dead. "Groups of hooligans gathered on the streets of Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk, Krakow and several other points in Poland at the onset of evening," the report said. The police had been forced to use water cannon and tear gas against them after rioting youths had attacked military patrols, it added.

Huge demonstrations, page 8

## Thousands displaced by Indian floods

NEW DELHI (R) — Army units Tuesday helped to evacuate thousands of people stranded by monsoon floods which have ravaged five states in northern and eastern India. At least 66 people have been killed and thousands of villagers made homeless so far, according to reports coming in from the devastated areas. J.B. Patnaik, chief minister of India's eastern state of Orissa, said floods there could break all records. The region's second city of Cuttack was threatened after the Mahanadi River burst its banks, deluging paddy fields and submerging nearby villages, he said. Thousands of people had been moved to higher ground and local government agencies had been placed on an emergency footing to help deal with the crisis, Mr. Patnaik added. In northern India, officials reported that the Ganges River was flowing two metres above danger level, with flood waters marooning villagers.

## King meets Iraqi, Saudi leaders



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday chats with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan (to the King's right) and His Highness Prince Mohammad, prior to the King's departure to Baghdad (Petra photo)

Khaled Abdul Mun'im Rashid, Foreign Minister Sa'adoun Hamadani, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

King Hussein was met at and seen off at Baghdad airport by President Saddam Hussein and high-ranking Iraqi officials.

Prior to the King's departure from Amman Tuesday His Royal Highness Crown Prince was sworn in as the Regent and a royal decree was issued appointing Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh as acting prime minister in the absence of Mr. Badran from the hospital.

In Jeddah, King Hussein and

King Fahd attended the inauguration ceremony of an armed forces hospital in Jeddah. The hospital includes advanced medical sections and modern equipment. The two leaders toured the various parts of the hospital and saw the modern equipments used in the hospital.

They also visited the air defence facilities and inspected the advanced equipment in them. King Hussein praised the high standard of training and modern equipment used in these facilities. He said: "What I saw today reinforces my confidence that this nation will have a shining future."

The incident came as the last Palestinian forces and Syrian troops were preparing to pull out of the city under a U.S.-negotiated plan.

It was not clear whether the Syrians might have been testing the Israelis by mounting a rec-

## Lebanon requests 1-month postponement

## Arab summit in balance

RABAT (R) — An Arab summit scheduled for next Monday was in the balance Tuesday after Lebanon asked for more time to allow its president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, to fully assume power.

Mr. Gemayel is due to take over from President Elias Sarkis on Sept. 23 and Arab diplomatic sources said this was the official reason why Lebanon asked for a one-month postponement.

The request, they said, was notified to the Arab League after a three-day Arab foreign ministers

meeting, the sources said.

The Lebanese delegation walked out at one stage in protest at what they regarded as insulting remarks by the PLO's chief delegate, Farouk Kaddoumi, which implied that Lebanon warmly welcomed the Palestinian withdrawal from Lebanon under Israeli military pressure.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caïd Essebsi acknowledged that the meeting was heated when he told Reuters: "You should not believe that we have hushed deb-

## Qasem back from Mohammedia

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem returned to Amman on Tuesday after participating in the conference of the Arab foreign ministers held recently at Mohammedia to prepare for the resumption of the 12th Arab summit conference.

Mr. Qasem said the conference has prepared the agenda of the summit scheduled to be held in Fez on Sept. 6. He added that Jordan has prepared a working paper to the summit.

Mr. Qasem also made a speech on the Arab situation and current issues, notably the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and aggression on the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The speech also dealt with the central and primary issue of Palestine and the Iranian aggression on Iraq.

Mr. Qasem earlier participated in the 13th Islamic foreign ministers' conference held in Niamey, capital of the Niger.

conference Monday agreed to reconvene the 12th Arab summit in the eastern Moroccan city of Fez from Sept. 6 to 8.

The summit was suspended a few hours after it opened in Fez last November because differences over a Saudi Middle East peace plan implicitly recognising Israel's existence.

Arab League spokesmen were not available Tuesday to confirm that Lebanon's request had formally been received as they were leaving Morocco, but Moroccan officials confirmed Lebanon's demand.

Arab League sources said the fate of the summit would now be decided after the pan-Arab organisation Secretary-General Chalid Klibi's return to his headquarters in Tunis later Tuesday.

Moroccan officials quoted Mr. Klibi as saying that the summit would definitely take place on Monday as scheduled, but Arab diplomatic sources said Lebanon had not yet made up its mind as to whether it would attend if its request was ignored.

Lebanon's request came after the Lebanese delegation at the ministerial conference in Mohammedia, north of Casablanca, reported to its government on a bitter row with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which cast a shadow over the mee-

ting. We discuss our problem with frankness. We are not hearing mass."

The Lebanese delegation was persuaded to rejoin the talks after Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal successfully suggested that all three documents prepared by Lebanon, the PLO and Syria be referred to the summit.

The Lebanese document demands the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and asks the conference to acknowledge the Beirut government's decision to end all Palestinian military activities on and from its territory and to terminate the presence of the all-Syrian, 30,000-strong Arab Deterrent Force (ADF), the sources said.

In its own document, Syria said that it had accepted Lebanon's independence on the basis of a specific balance of political and religious forces which should not be questioned how that right-wing militia chief Bashir Gemayel has been elected, the sources said. Lebanon regarded the Syrian document as interfering with Lebanese internal politics.

All 22 Arab League members attended the Mohammedia meeting except Egypt, which was suspended from the organisation after it signed a treaty with Israel in 1979, and Libya, which said the meeting was aimed at "liquidating" the Palestinian cause.

Col. Wasif Erqat, who left west Beirut for Syria on Sunday, said Palestinian fighters were taking two weeks leave and would resume fighting after refresher training.

The 36-year-old colonel, who uses the name Abu Raad, also said that Palestinian fighters had given some of their heavy weapons to Morabitoun forces, a Lebanese leftist group closely allied with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Israel has said the PLO was arming the Morabitoun and that this violated the U.S.-sponsored evacuation agreement.

Col. Erqat told reporters at a Palestinian training camp just outside Damascus how he moved his command post frequently in the southern and central suburbs of Beirut, operating from a van linked by radio and telephone to fighters throughout the city. He had never resorted to using underground command bunkers, he said.

He said he had made this absolutely clear in his Washington

## Syrian MiG downed near Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli forces shot down a Syrian MiG fighter near Beirut Tuesday just as the evacuation of Palestinian forces and Syrian troops from the city was moving into its final hours.

The incident, in which two people were killed, raised the possibility that the withdrawal by the Palestinians could be followed by a fresh conflict in Lebanon between the invading Israeli forces and the Syrian troops remaining in eastern Lebanon.

Rescue workers said the co-pilot and one person on the ground were killed as the Syrian plane crashed into the top of a five-storey building in Rabiye, six kilometres northeast of the Lebanese capital.

An Israeli spokesman said Israeli planes had shot down the Syrian MiG-23, which had been on a reconnaissance flight.

The radio station of the right-wing militias, which control the area where the plane crashed, said Israeli gunboats in the Mediterranean had also opened fire.

Several loud explosions shook Beirut as the plane was hit and crashed.

Rescue workers said they had found the body of the co-pilot, whose burnt parachute could be seen nearby.

The right-wing radio said the pilot had parachuted from the plane and was badly injured.

The incident came as the last Palestinian forces and Syrian troops were preparing to pull out of the city under a U.S.-negotiated plan.

It was not clear whether the Syrians might have been testing the Israelis by mounting a rec-

## Habib to return to U.S. next week

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy in Lebanon, will return to Washington next week to receive a citation and confer with President Reagan on the next phase of the peace effort, the White House said Tuesday. Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes told reporters that Mr. Habib, who negotiated the Palestinian withdrawal from west Beirut, will return on Sept. 8 or 9 to receive from Mr. Reagan the presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civil award of the U.S. government, of which only a few are handed out each year. Mr. Speakes said the president believed that Mr. Habib's accomplishments had been great. The administration, in helping to negotiate a settlement, has agreed that after the nearly completed evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces, other foreign troops including Israelis and Syrians would leave Lebanon.

He said he had raised this question with Mr. Habib Tuesday.

### Troops return to Syria

At Jdeideh, on the Lebanese-Syrian border eyewitnesses said they saw a steady stream of military traffic, ranging from tanks on carriers to trucks full of soldiers, moving back to Syria for much of the afternoon.

Israel has demanded the removal of the leftist militia from Beirut.

### Israeli demand

But Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan told reporters Tuesday he had discussed the problem with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and they had agreed that matters involving only Lebanese were of no concern of Israel.

Mr. Wazzan said the government was hoping to redeploy its police and army throughout Beirut and remove from the streets not only the leftist and Muslim militiamen in west Beirut but also the right-wing gunmen in east Beirut.

The scheme is beset by difficulties. The head of the right-wing militias, Bashir Gemayel, blood enemy of the armed men of west Beirut, has just been elected president of the republic and is due to take office on Sept. 23.

The west Beirut gunmen are reluctant to make any concessions until they are sure their longstanding enemies will not be able to take advantage of them.

Mr. Wazzan also said that as soon as the evacuation of Palestinians and Syrians was complete the Israeli army should pull back from around Beirut, freeing the international airport, the seaport and the seat of government in the hillside village of Baabda.

## Egypt attacks Sharon's views on Jordan

ALEXANDRIA (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Tuesday Israeli Defence

Stays committed to the Camp David Egypt-Israel accords.

He told reporters Israel's invasion of Lebanon and interpretation of Camp David also violated the 1978 agreements and contradicted the concept of peace in the area.

Apparently referring to possible resumption of stalled Palestinian autonomy talks he was asked if the withdrawal agreement the Syrian troops were not obliged to withdraw any further than the Bekaa Valley, which Damascus still controls, while Palestinian forces were required to leave Lebanon altogether.

The talks, provided for in the accords, have progressed little since starting more than three years ago because of Egyptian-Israeli differences over how much autonomy Palestinians should get in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Ali met Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Dayan Tuesday to discuss releasing an unspecified number of Egyptians detained in southern Lebanon during the opening weeks of the Israeli invasion.

Mr. Ali said a list of names was being prepared.

## Cairo expects new U.S. ideas

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday he expected U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, due here on Friday, to brief Egypt on new American ideas for a Middle East settlement.

One of these would be the creation of a demilitarised Palestinian state, according to Israeli press reports.

Speaking to senior Egyptian pressmen, Mr. Mubarak said that Egypt's refusal to take any of the Palestinian fighters in Beirut, unless their evacuation was part of a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue, had brought about a change in the American position.

He reiterated his call for a dialogue between the U.S. and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In Alexandria, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said military cooperation between the U.S. and Egypt would be discussed during Mr. Weinberger's visit.

# FEATURES

## Pollution and the environment

# Natural and chemical causes of cancer

By Mustafa M. Salma

Cancer is defined as "a disease in which some of the cells of the body have undergone changes in their genetic material deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) such as to confer upon them the properties characteristic of cancer." These properties are listed as the capacity for proliferation, for infiltration, and the capacity to obtain increased amounts of nutrients and oxygen.

Cancer is a group of diseases about (200) different types and is classified according to the kind of primary cell and its subsequent pattern of behaviour. From an overall view, however, it may be considered a single disease only in the sense that all cancer is characterised by unrestrained growth of cells.

Cancer is an unpleasant disease where death by it involves a lot of suffering and misery. The cancer patient may lead a life of misery for months or years before his suffering is brought to an end by death. Furthermore, much of this misery may be caused by the treatment given to him in the effort to control the disease.

Cancer is the major unsolved health problem which still eludes scientists and physicians, even though, it is the major focus of biological research throughout the world. It has continued to rise year after year in this century. For illustration death due to cancer has increased by 0.5 per cent annually in the United States and the rate of incidence—new cases—by 1.6 per cent.

What are the causes of cancer and why has it continued to increase? Specific causative factors of how and why cancer develops cannot be pointed out with certainty. But a number of factors appear to be involved both separately and in combination for many observed malignancies. Most prominent of these are hereditary factors, viruses, and environmental chemicals.

Hereditary factors, perhaps combined with viruses, appear to be involved in small portion of observed cancers causation is not yet well understood. Studies of cancer risks in various countries around the world have revealed that the most prevalent types of cancer such as lung cancer, breast cancer, stomach cancer, cancer of the colon and rectum—differ in frequency greatly from one country to another. Thus, scientists today have concluded that cancers are a result of factors in our phy-

sical and chemical environment. In fact, it is generally agreed that environmental factors contribute around 80 to 90 per cent of cancers.

The majority of known environmental carcinogens are encountered at the workplace. In fact, the link between cancer and chemicals was first detected among workers in 1775 by Sir Percival Pott, a London surgeon. Soot was singled out as a causative agent in chimney sweeps' cancer, i.e., cancer of the scrotum. In later years many other forms of occupational cancer were recognised. Above normal incidences of lung cancer are found among the uranium miners of Joachimsthal in Bohemia from exposure to radioactive gas radon present in the air. Also an abnormal high incidence of bladder cancer was found among workers in the aniline dyestuffs industry and other industries who were exposed to the substance B-naphthylamine.

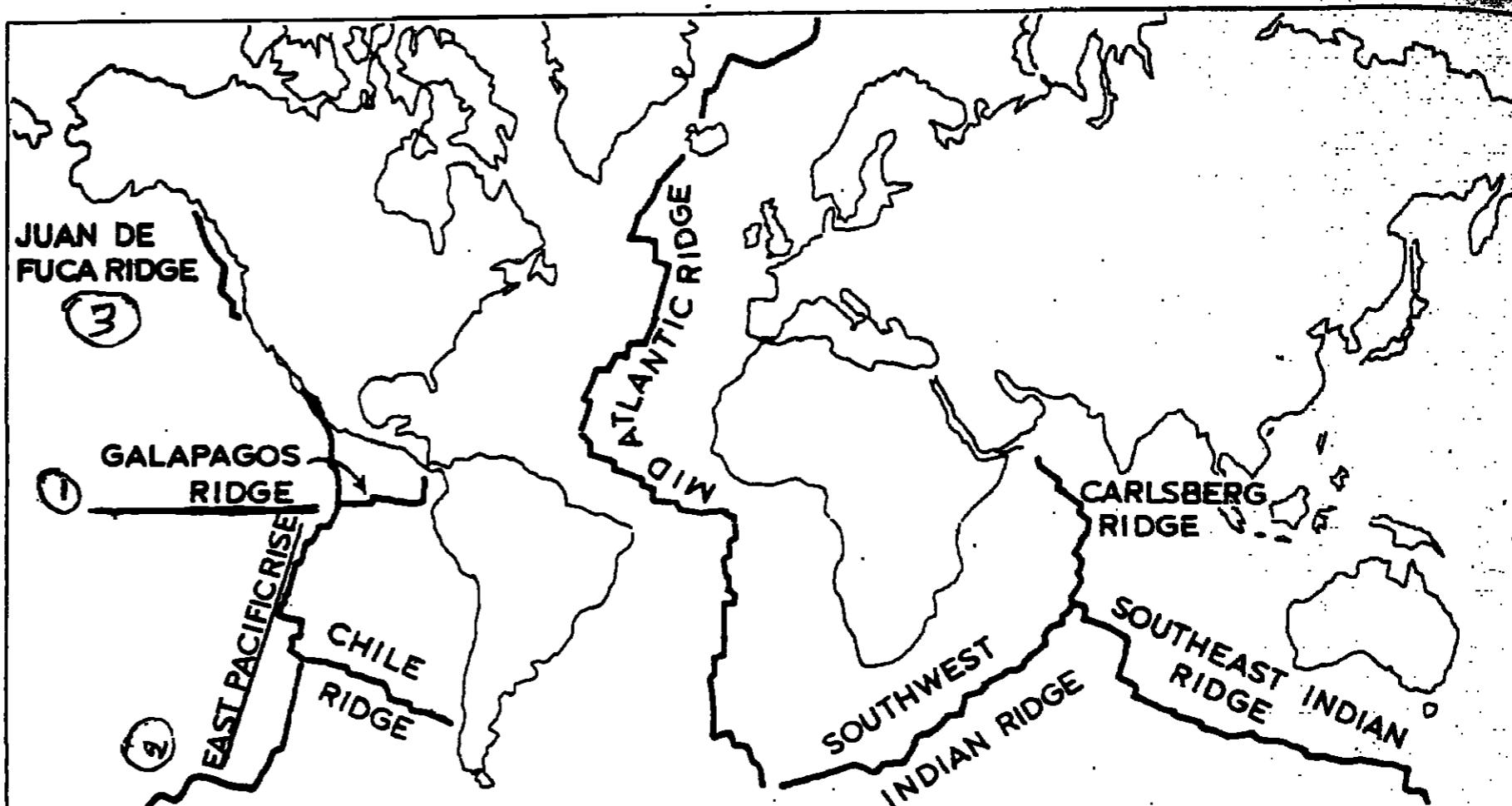
Some environmental factors are natural such as the sun's rays, other background radiation, the presence of aflatoxins in foods as a result of secretion by certain moulds, and the production of benzene pyrene from forest fires. Table (1) lists some natural environmental factors. Other factors causing cancer are man-made: Medical X-rays, nuclear explosion fallout... etc. Certain drugs have been shown to be carcinogens. Chemicals such as carbon tetrachloride in dry cleaners, benzene in roofing, asphalt, and coke oven workers, polychlorobiphenyls in paper mill workers, vinyl chloride in the plastic industry, and many more physical agents such as asbestos, causes cancer of the pleura and peritoneum among workers exposed to it. Then came the clear demonstration of the link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

Recent figures have shown that certain specific occupational groups appear to contract cancer at rates significantly above those of the population at large in the U.S.A. For instance, printing pressmen get mouth cancer 125 per cent more often than others and so on... Additional evidence of environmental factors causing cancer is the geographic pattern of the country, generally showing higher rates in industrialised, densely urban areas than in rural areas.

Cancers are latent diseases—there is a delay of many years between cause and manifestation of symptoms. It usually takes 15-40 years between exposure to a cancer-producing chemical and manifestation of the disease. However, there are documented cases of a latency period as short as one year and as long as 75 years. This long latency period is the primary reason for the difficulty in recognising the role of the environment in causing cancer and in identifying specific carcinogens in the environment. Age, sex, socioeconomic status, and hormone balance of an individual can hasten or delay onset of the disease. The cancer type and the nature of the specific carcinogen also affect latency. Furthermore, exposure to other carcinogens or may significantly influence latency.

It is very difficult to attribute with any degree of accuracy the observed incidence of cancer to specific factors—manufactured chemicals, pollutants, dietary components, or contaminants. However, recent estimates place the fraction of cancer that is related to occupational factors at 20 to 30 per cent in U.S.A., for the present and the next several decades. The task of identifying cancer-causing chemicals to reduce or eliminate human exposure to them for prevention efforts is plainly formidable. First of all, since the World War II we have lived in an increasingly "chemical" society, with food additives, artificial colours and flavours, plastics, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals to which the human body is not accustomed being manufactured on an gigantic scale. The Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that (60,000) chemicals are already in commercial use and that new ones are coming into use at the rate of (1000) a year. Of the (700) or so carcinogens, (26) have been linked to cancer by human evidence; (18) of these are chemicals or processes identified with the workplace. The list is likely to grow as the International Agency for Research on Cancer continues to review the carcinogenicity of additional chemicals and publish their monographs.

In conclusion, cancer is caused by agents and environmental factors that change the genetic material in the cells of our bodies. Therefore, it is clearly sensible for us to strive to prevent these changes and thus prevent cancer.



Polymetallic sulphides were found in the Galapagos Ridge, the East Pacific Rise and the Juan de Fuca Ridge.

## Ocean mining offers wealth

By Lloyd Timberlake

Newly discovered "polymetallic sulphides" beneath the world's oceans hold out the promise of a necklace of mineral wealth around the planet's continents. Depending on future exploration, and depending on the development of seabed mining, these deposits could upset the economies of some mining nations. They also increase the importance of the new U.N. Law of the Sea Convention, both to those nations signing up and to the few, like the U.S., who plan to stay out.

LONDON — There is a buried mineral treasure beneath the world's oceans which may make the new U.N. Law of the Sea treaty a much more important document and may also threaten the economies of many mining nations.

In late 1970s and early 1980s, French, U.S. and Mexican scientists began to find chimneys containing compounds of iron, copper, zinc, silver and lead beneath the Pacific.

But little excitement was generated until late 1981, when Dr. Alexander Malahoff of the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) put the value of a copper deposit in the Galapagos Rift off Ecuador at \$2 billion. The deposit seems to be 11 per cent copper, whereas land-based miners are happy to mine rock containing only 0.5 per cent copper.

Other deposits of so-called "polymetallic sulphides" have been found in the East Pacific Rise (assay values of up to 50 per cent zinc, 6 per cent copper, 0.5 per cent silver) off Mexico and in the Juan de Fuca Rift (30-54 per cent zinc, 8-22 per cent iron, some

copper, lead and silver), off the U.S. state of Oregon.

All these sites are active volcanic areas, where hot, metal-rich water meets cold ocean water, and the metals are precipitated out. These are the ridges or rift zones where ocean floors spread apart. The fast and medium-fast "spreading centres" are thought to produce sulphides most quickly; and there are some 13,000 kilometres of fast-spreading regions beneath the world's oceans, mainly the Pacific.

Malahoff sees no reason why all of these zones should not be rich in metallic deposits. Some Western scientists have privately accused Malahoff of making "wild extrapolations" of the value of these finds, based on about eight samples, to increase research funding. But even the most sceptical describe the discoveries as "very important—not least for our understanding of how mineral deposits form".

### Nodules

During the 14 years of U.N. Law of the Sea (LOS) negotiations, it was "nodules" which

got all the attention. These potato-sized lumps of manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper are found in deep water, mostly in the mid-Pacific, mostly outside any nation's 325 kilometres exclusive economic zone.

It was the LOS Convention's nodule mining rules—giving an International Seabed Authority considerable powers in licensing private companies to mine and in setting prices and rates of extraction—which caused the U.S. to become the only Western industrialised nation to refuse to adopt the treaty in April. President Reagan has announced that the U.S. will not sign the convention in December, largely because the Authority affords his belief in the efficiency of free market economics.

But the sulphides could make the nodules look paltry. Where the nodules are spread across the seafloor, the sulphides appear to be densely concentrated in chimneys.

A more profound difference is that a nodule is created over millions of years, while chimneys in the Galapagos Rift are growing 30 cm every two years. According to the U.N., this makes the sulphides "the first known renewable mineral resource". "Harvesting" of ocean floor polymetallic sulphide deposits may become a more appropriate term in the future than mining", wrote Malahoff in the journal "Sea Technology".

Only a small part of the LOS treaty is about mining, but most of this is about nodules, rather than

the sulphides. NOAA general counsel Robert McManus said their discovery adds "an entirely new element to the legal equation". U.S. laws on seabed mining will also have to be rewritten especially as the Juan de Fuca site is within 325 kilometres of the U.S. coast.

Some spread zones are also either within, or tantalisingly near, the economic zones of many developing nations.

The discoveries have spurred competition, especially among the main countries research the phenomenon: the U.S., France, West Germany, Canada and Japan. "It is a race to learn what we can about the deposits," said NOAA Administrator John Byrne.

Exports have noted that it could be decades before mining techniques are developed to economically recover the sulphides, and there is no evidence that copper from the sea will ever be cheaper than that from beneath Chile, Zambia, Zaire and Peru.

But Ms. Anne Kalicki of the Washington-based Carnegie Institute wrote in the Christian Science Monitor newspaper: "If cost-effective methods are developed over the next 20-30 years, what may be welcome news for metal consuming industries could spell disaster for existing land-based mining industries". Malahoff also predicted the undersea finds could make many land-based mines of low-grade ores unprofitable.

### Political effect

The sulphides have already had a political effect. The mining interests opposing U.S. entry into the LOS Convention cited them as one more reason that the U.S. should stay out, allowing U.S. companies such as Lockheed a free hand in mining. But some other U.S. officials believe they are one more reason the U.S. should sign up.

U.S. Congressman Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, wondered if any U.S. company would be willing to risk the \$1.5 billion investment needed to begin seabed mining, when their claims could be challenged under agreed international law. Reagan's decision "will accomplish little for the special interests he is trying to protect", Mr. Zablocki said. A U.S. Commerce Department study and the Reagan decision put the U.S. ocean mining industry "in the worst situation possible".

Mr. Leigh Ratiner, former chairman of the U.S. LOS delegation, warned in an article in "Foreign Affairs" that no "mini-treaty" among mining nations—a possibility now under discussion—could protect U.S. interests. By the time the U.S. decided to sign up, "the rules of the game will already be set and our industrial competitors... will have gained by then major political and economic advantages", he added.

—Eardress

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

**MAIN CHANNEL**  
17:30 Koran  
17:50 Cartoons  
18:15 Treasure Island  
18:35 Walt Disney  
19:20 Local Programme  
19:30 Local Programme  
19:45 Documentary  
News in Arabic  
20:35 Arabic Series  
21:35 Local Programme  
22:15 Wif Poets  
22:40 News in Arabic

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**  
18:00 French Programme  
19:30 News in French  
19:45 News in Hebrew  
20:30 We will meet again  
News in English  
22:15 Hawaii

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& party on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show

News Summary

18:45 News Headlines

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

635, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Country Style

06:45 Financial News 06:45 Reflections

07:00 World News 07:25 24 Hour News

Summary 07:30 Tanturra 07:45 The

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### EXHIBITION

National Book Week organised by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA) at Al Sabehi, near Salihi.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520  
British Council 36147-5  
French Cultural Centre 57009  
Goethe Institute 41932  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 65159  
Hussein Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 84355

### MUSEUMS

Follore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 15th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaa (Cabinet HRH). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

### VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine: Americans, science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:15 Feature: Space and Man 18:30 Dostine 18:30 Special English news, feature: Space and Man 18:30 New Music USA 21:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 21:30 VOA Magazine: Americans, science, culture, letters 21:45 Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 37169, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA) 16:30 Baghdad (RJ)

08:00 Agaba (RJ) 19:00 Kuwait (RJ)

08:15 Dhamar (RJ) 19:15 Beirut (RJ)

08:30 Balata, Dakar (RJ) 19:30 Doha (RJ)

08:45 Cairo (EA) 19:45 Tunis (RJ)

08:55 Beirut (RJ) 19:55 Amman (RJ)

09:00 Bahrain (RJ) 20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

09:15 Bahrain (RJ) 20:15 Bagdad (RJ)

09:30 Cairo (EA) 20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

09:45 Cairo (EA) 20:45 Cairo (EA)

### DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ) 16:30 Beirut (RJ)

05:25 Agaba (RJ) 17:00 Dhamar (RJ)

06:00 Cairo (EA) 17:15 Beirut (RJ)

06:45 Karak (RJ) 17:30 Dhamar (RJ)

07:00 Rome (Alitalia) 17:45 Beirut (RJ)

07:15 Athens (ELA) 17:55 Beirut (RJ)

07:30 London (RJ) 18:00 Beirut (RJ)

07:45 Cairo (RJ) 18:15 Beirut (RJ)

07:55 Cairo (RJ) 18:30 Beirut (RJ)

08:00 Cairo (RJ) 18:45 Beirut (RJ)

08:15 Cairo (RJ) 18:55 Beirut (RJ)

08:30 Cairo (RJ) 19:00 Beirut (RJ)

## King: 'Failure to solve Palestinian problem in immediate future may bring disasters'

The following is the text of an interview of His Majesty King Hussein by ABC Television. The interview was telecast by satellite from Amman on Aug. 29, 1982.

Q: Your Majesty, Sharon, the defence minister of Israel, has been telling us that the Palestinians, who demand a homeland, already have one called Jordan. What do you have to say about that?

A: I believe that Jordan, to its credit, has always associated itself with the Palestinian hopes and aspirations and the Arab cause, and has given Palestinians, awaiting a resolution for their problem on their legitimate soil, the chance to feel at home here in Jordan, as members of the Jordanian family. But this does not mean in any way, that the issue is resolved. The issue has been and will be until a resolution is reached regarding the legitimate Palestinian and Arab rights on the Palestinian soil under occupation by Israel—the West Bank, Arab Jerusalem and Gaza.

Q: Your Majesty, now that the PLO is leaving Beirut, great many of them have left. What happens next in the Middle East? What is your judgement? What is your assessment of these events of the last week or so?

A: My feeling, unfortunately, is that following the very very tragic events, the ugly, almost unbelievable nightmare that we all live through in Lebanon, the focus of attention will be the Palestine issue.

I am sure the Lebanese problem will be dealt with adequately, and needs to be resolved as well. But I hope that the world, and USA in particular, will concentrate on the Palestinian issue with all those desirous for seeing progress towards the establishment of a just and durable peace.

I believe that we will probably see more of an emphasis and a real desire for a genuine progress on the political level, to find a solution. If we do not succeed in the very immediate future, I believe

that the results are disastrous and that will take us all in the entire area and may be the whole world.

Q: Let us go back to the idea of a Palestinian homeland. What about the West Bank? Do you expect to get it back? Would you be content to see a Palestinian state established in that territory?

A: I am not in possession of a mandate either from the Palestinians or from the Arab World—an Arab summit—to handle the problem of the West Bank directly, and I would not do so until I was offered such a mandate. But I will be supporting all efforts to recover both the West Bank and Gaza, for the people of Palestine. It is for them to decide their future. I believe security for themselves from Israel. So, if peace is achieved, I believe security and defence should be looked at as to give both sides the feeling of security they need for future.

Q: Your Majesty, with the PLO being scattered throughout a great number of states of the Middle East, do you see it being finished as a fighting force?

A: I do not believe it is finished. I believe that it is very much alive: The Palestine issue—the Palestine cause—the Palestine just demands—Palestinian rights on their legitimate soil. I believe that Palestine is the crux of attention of the world at this moment.

Q: Your Majesty, would you welcome what was done in the Rabat summit of 1974? Would you welcome having returned to Jordan the role of the legitimate spokesman of the Palestinian people?

A: This is not for me to suggest. But I would go along with anything that the Palestinians and the Arabs wished or wish in future. I am committed to the Rabat decision. But, incidentally, regarding the past, the question of the annexation of the West Bank is inaccurate. It was an Arab effort to save what could be saved of Palestine, following the partition plan and the war of 1948. That was a unity of Palestine and Jordan under the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the period up to 1967. People were elected to the Jordanian parliament with equal members from the East and West Banks, and the senate and in the government. At the same time a part of the Jordanian constitution reads that the attachment of the West Bank to the East Bank in no way interfered with the rights of the Palestinians regarding the resolution to their problem. Up to 1974—the Rabat summit

Q: You Majesty, if you are not ruling out anything, does that mean that you are not ruling out a return by Israel to something like the Alon plan—a traditional formula dedicated by many Israelis swapping territories for peace, that is adjusting up the 1967 boundaries to be more defensible, having some Israeli forces on the West Bank and returning the rest of the West Bank to what it was before 1967, that is to Jordanian sovereignty?

A: I believe a state of peace is a state of mind. It is a feeling on both sides that peace is to be achieved and it is worth maintaining and keeping. I believe that all the

state of mind. It is a feeling on both sides that peace is to be achieved and it is worth maintaining and keeping. I believe that all the

territories occupied in June 1967 should be returned to Arab sovereignty. On the other hand, in regard to security, it should be taken in a manner that is reciprocal. Also the Arabs demand security for themselves from Israel. So, if peace is achieved, I believe security and defence should be looked at as to give both sides the feeling of security they need for future and we accept that.

Q: King Hussein.

I want to switch to one lesson the people have learnt from the Lebanese war. The American equipment seems to be better than the Soviet. The American planes destroyed the Soviet planes. The American tanks destroyed the Soviet tanks and Soviet anti-aircraft batteries. Recently, you seem to have made your decision to purchase Soviet equipment, particularly anti-aircraft batteries.

Might you now reconsider it that it appeared to be inferior?

A: I do not believe that this is the issue. I believe that Israel owes USA a lot. She is morally explicit to the USA and to the conscience of the American people. In the 1970 alone, Israel received \$1.3 billion worth of aid, almost 50 per cent of all American foreign aid.

Q: Why don't you ask for American equipment as Soviet equipment seems to be not good? Defence Secretary Weinberger would look favourably for a request from you for new arms.

A: This is not the issue. The issue is that the lesson of Lebanon has not gone unnoticed by us, either myself or my countrymen or the armed forces of Jordan. Jordan will not be weak in the face of any possible threat in terms of its destiny and its future, being from Israel or any other quarter. Jordan has been threatened in the past and we are determined to do our utmost to build our stand to the best of our abilities, to defend not only our existence, but also what we believe in. We hope that the USA would not hesitate to give us what we need of arms and weapons. Otherwise we have to find them somewhere else.

—recovering the territory, will not see it returned to Jordan or to the control of Jordan, but to have it under international auspices. It is for its people to decide their own future and we accept that.

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### Authorities seize smuggled jewellery

AMMAN (Petra) — The customs authorities have seized 23 kilograms of smuggled jewellery admitted to commercial premises in Amman with an estimated cost of JD 85,000.

Finance and Customs Ministry Under-Secretary Adel Al Qudah said that customs duties will be levied on the jewellery in addition to the fines imposed in such cases.

Meanwhile, Mr. Qudah has requested all customs centres not to clear any agricultural consignment without first examining it by the specialised agricultural laboratory.

The aim of the measure is to avoid the introduction of agricultural or plant diseases which do not exist in the country.

Mr. Qudah has also requested all the customs centres to make sure that all the names and addresses of importers on the customs clearance form are in the proper and readable way. The aim of the measure is to facilitate the task of the customs authorities in levying the right amount of customs duties.

## Syrian-Jordanian Bank contract revoked

AMMAN (Petra) — The Economic Security Committee has decided to revoke the contract establishing the Syrian-Jordanian Bank and its bye-law, and to appoint a provisional management board to exercise the authority of the bank's board of directors.

The committee has also decided that the bank should re-register itself as a Jordanian public shareholding company according to a new bye-law, which should be specially prepared for this purpose.

The decision came in response

to the decision taken by the competent Syrian authorities not to open a branch for the bank in Damascus, in violation of the contract establishing the bank and its bye-law. The bank was established in 1979.

The economic security committee has also decided that the bank continue to perform its usual business under the same name and to render its banking services to its customers at its head office in Amman.

The bank is expected to keep pace in its activities and banking

and financial services with the Arab and Jordanian economic development, and contribute positively to the process of this development.

The provisional management board will be headed by Deputy Central Bank Governor Hussain Al Qassem, and will have as members Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani; Director of the Pension Fund Wasif Azzar; and Central Bank Executive Director Walid Khayrallah.



PETRA PHOTO

### Panel discusses development of south

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of people applying for jobs at the Civil Service Commission during the second quarter of 1982 totalled 965 persons. The applicants are university graduates and graduates of teacher institutes and secondary schools.

A quarterly bulletin issued by the Civil Service Commission said that a recommendation was made to appoint 450 applicants in graded jobs and 1,167 applicants in non-graded jobs.

The bulletin said civil servants who were promoted to various grades in the same period totalled 875.

rural areas through creating employment, development, social and economic opportunities in the region, and to organise population centres and attract the working force to the region.

The meeting was attended by the ministers of transport, telecommunications, industry and trade, municipal and rural affairs and the environment; the president of the National Planning Council (NPC); the governor of Ma'an, representatives of the various ministries and departments, and members of the West German team which participated in preparing the plan.

### Jordanian Chambers of Commerce receive invitation from E.Germany

AMMAN (Petra) — The federation of the Jordanian chambers of commerce has received an invitation from the chamber of commerce of the German Democratic Republic to send a delegation of Jordanian businessmen to visit the country and meet with East German businessman in order to establish joint industrial projects.

The federation's secretary-general, Amin Al Husseini, said the invitation came after recent talks in Amman, between the federation and a delegation representing the East German chamber of commerce.

Mr. Husseini said the federation

sent questionnaires to several Jordanian companies working in the line of producing electric and telephone cables and wires and vegetable oils to obtain preliminary information on matters related to future industrial coordination between the two sides.

**IMPORTANT**



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As from midnight Thursday the 9th of September 1982 all "Five-Digit" Telephone numbers presently starting with digit (6) will be converted to "SIX-DIGIT" numbers by simply adding another digit (6) at the beginning of each such number.  
**Example**

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Director General  
Engineer MOH'D SHAHID ISMAIL

### JPMC gets JD 10m from local banks

By Riyad Ahmad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An agreement has been signed on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at the Waha Hall of the Marriott Hotel between the Jordan phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) represented by its Director General Mr. Ali Al Nsour and a joint group of local banks represented by their heads of administrative councils and their Directors-General.

The JPMC, according to the agreement will receive a JD 10 million loan lasting for seven years and guaranteed by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The loan will be invested in carrying out the five year plan (1981-1985) projects planned by the JPMC, according to Mr. Mefleh Al Akel chairman of the Arab Bank Ltd; research and study centre.

Mr. Akel told the Jordan Times that the loan agreement has been

organised by the Arab Bank Limited which will cover 70 per cent of the loan and by the Industrial Development Bank which will cover the remaining 30 per cent of the loan.

Mr. Akel explained that the JPMC is seeking to cover part of the costs of the projects it has started in an attempt to increase production capacity and efficiency by introducing modern and sophisticated equipment and constructing new production units. The total cost of the JPMC projects however, is expected to amount to JD 60 million, Mr. Akel said.

There are twelve other local banks who participated in the loan agreement, Mr. Akel added. These banks are, the Housing Bank, Bank of Jordan, Arab Jordan International Bank, the Chase Manhattan Bank, Grindlays Bank Ltd; Citibank, Bank of Credit and Commerce International. The

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in the quality control seminar organised by the Jordanian public administration institute visited on Tuesday the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and heard a briefing from the RSS officials on its establishment, the phases of its development, its objectives, projects and the services it renders to the public and private sectors.

They also toured the various sections of the RSS.

The participants praised the advanced standard which the RSS has achieved as well as its role in supporting scientific research in Jordan and the Arab World.

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### See the world through Third World eyes

THIS MONTH

Space Technology: Unispace '82 has given the Third World an opportunity to stake a claim in space.

Arms Race: The marathon United Nations conference on disarmament lapsed into cold war rhetoric.

Namibia: the prize and the price of independence.

World Bank/IMF Meeting: monetary experts comment on the urgent issues facing the Toronto meeting.

Head-Hunting: as the Gulf construction boom fades, new skills are in demand.

Flags of "Inconveniences": Third World countries fight for reform.

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# Jordan Times

## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn R.

### Implementation of ergonomics recommended

ERGONOMICS IS largely neglected in Jordan. Despite the fact that a few people unconsciously applying some of its elementary principles, the fact remains that the majority of the designers and planners do not realise what it entails or what effect its application may have on productivity.

The business and industrial concerns should implement programmes of ergonomics activities in their facilities in order to determine and accommodate the capabilities and limitations of the employees, the equipment, and the environment. The staff initiating and implementing the pro-

grammes should possess a knowledge of ergonomics principles and techniques and a recognition of the work areas and tasks that could be improved by ergonomics analysis and design.

One of the problems faced by such staff is to have the chance to perform the work that they feel would be beneficial. Usually, the management which determines how professional staff spend their time and how much money can be allocated to a particular project is hard to convince of the value of ergonomics. Justification of this activity therefore presents a major obstacle.

The justification to be offered to the management could be based on increased productivity, reduced non-productive time, reduced overhead expenses, or on social and legal responsibility. The justification of an engineering activity should be on the basis of a benefit/cost analysis since this is what management usually considers in deciding upon a project.

The justification of reduced non-productive time and overhead expenses consider reduction in absenteeism, labour turnover and time wasted due to the occurrence of events that interfere with the routine operation of the manufacturing facility.

The social and legal responsibility is concerned with improvements in the quality of working life of the employees and the general social responsibility of the firm. Sometimes the potential penalties associated with the violation of regulations, and the product liabilities imply that the management must be concerned.

One should not also forget the interaction amongst the above-mentioned factors, such as the effects of improving the working life on the economic viability of a project. In any case, in order to initiate ergo-

nomics activities, some type of economic and technical evaluation should be prepared in the light of previous projects, or should be predicted for proposed ventures.

Ergonomics activities designed to increase man-machine compatibility, reduce errors, improve work place layouts and expedite information flow can lead to improvements easily interpreted in terms of financial and resource value. The importance of these activities is not normally felt until after their implementation and the assessment of their contribution to the work of the firm.

### The autonomous republic

IT WAS only a matter of time before the Israeli generals came out from behind the curtains and started calling the shots in Lebanon. The election of Bashir Gemayel as the next Lebanese president was a clear indication of Israel's desire to impose its regional ambitions on Lebanon via the courtesy of Lebanese surrogates. We were not surprised by the cheap performance of Major Saad Haddad in southern Lebanon. But we did not think the presidency of Lebanon itself, would go the same way.

Now, the Israeli army chief of staff, Rafael Eitan, has declared that he wants all the Lebanese Murabitoun militia to leave Beirut along with the departing Palestinian and Syrian forces. The Murabitoun, of course, are Lebanese folk, and have been political and military allies of the Palestinians in the past several years in Lebanon.

Mr. Eitan, the fellow who spends most of his time thinking about how best to use fancy American weapons to kill Palestinians, seems to want to extend his mandate to the moral purification of all of Lebanon. That he should

say now that he wishes the Murabitoun to leave Beirut suggests something more than the stated Israeli aim of preventing Palestinian resistance forces from harassing northern Israel. What we are seeing in Mr. Eitan's call is nothing less than the start of the process by which Israel and the United States grant autonomy to the Lebanese people. The concept of "full autonomy" has been soundly rejected by the Palestinians, so it now seems that it will be imposed on the people of Lebanon. The Lebanese will have the right to administer their own internal affairs, such as education and tourism, but the more important regional and international issues of state will be the responsibility of Israel. Israel will dictate who stays in Beirut and who leaves Beirut; Israel will dictate who assumes the presidency of Lebanon; Israel will dictate the sharing of the waters of southern Lebanon; and Israel will dictate the terms of a "peace" treaty it wishes to sign with Lebanon, a treaty that should be more properly called a treaty of surrender and full autonomy. This is the meaning of Mr. Eitan's latest words.

### JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

*Al Ra'i:* The Middle East cannot be ignored

In the New York Times interview of last Sunday, His Majesty King Hussein gave a clear and plain hint to the continuing contacts and consultations between officials of Jordan and the PLO and to the fact that such contacts stand as new assurance that the Jordanian-pro-Palestinian role will continue to support the Palestinian struggle until the Palestinians have restored their national and legitimate rights on their occupied homeland.

In addition, the King's call for the expediting of efforts for finding a settlement to the Middle East crisis implicitly carried a warning against any slowdown in the peace process and alerted all concerned parties to the responsibilities of each.

The current situation, represented by the evil ambitions of the Israeli aggressors and the determination of the PLO to continue its struggle and its heroic stances, should be understood as an indication of the fact that there has been no more room left for any slowdown in the move towards

finding a just and comprehensive settlement. Time has become an essential factor and the more it passes the more the area approaches a critical stage.

Therefore, it is now up to the Arab leaders in their summit conference to cope with the challenges and events underway so that the Arab World exercises its role towards a peace settlement despite evil intentions of the aggressors.

Those who support the aggressor are invited to grasp the facts pointed out by the King in the New York Times interview. Had the enemy's supporters, and those unable to confront it because of their weakness, behaved in a different way than they actually did the aggressor would have never been able to wield so much power in the area. It is indeed time for the Arabs to close their ranks and prevent their enemy from continuing to achieve his evil dreams.

### Al-Dustour: Effect of Arab moves on the world attitudes

The situation in the Middle East has become very dangerous, threatening of more tragedies, while the Arabs have already started to reap the bitter outcome of their disputes by the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and its aftermath. Nothing would change that fact except an entire combination of Arab and international endeavours to confront Israel and curb its aggressive plans. The current circumstances demonstrate the significance of His Majesty King Hussein's warning to the world and the Arabs of the consequences of the delay in the work for setting up a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

The U.S. was explicitly alerted in the King's statement to what is urgently needed to be done in that regard. On the other side, Arabs should move rapidly, using their potentials to become capable of dealing with peace issues.

The King has openly and clearly rejected any

peace efforts under the umbrella of the Camp David accords and warned the U.S. against its continued support for Israel and fueling its expansionist designs.

We are confident that Jordan's coordination and cooperation with the PLO aiming at reaching an understanding on the next phase will bear a fruitful outcome. Jordan's efforts also take into account the necessity of mobilising the nation in order to build up solid basis for confronting all adverse prospects.

Therefore, we hope that the Arab states will be able to cope with the current circumstances, bury all their disputes and move in all directions to force the world powers to take effective measures towards realising a peace settlement in the Middle East—a settlement that must depend on justice and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

### Moscow forced to buy from U.S.

By Brian Killen  
Reuter

MOSCOW — Anti-American fever is running high in the Kremlin over a wide range of issues but a recent grain accord has shown the Soviet authorities reluctant to bite the hand that feeds.

Last Friday, with superpower relations set on edge by the Lebanon crisis, Moscow indicated the gravity of its harvest problems by rubber-stamping a one-year extension of the U.S.-Soviet long-term grain agreement.

Earlier this month the project manager of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade and economic council, Boris Antoniuk, said that Moscow would buy grain from the United States only as a last resort when supplies were unavailable from other nations.

Western agricultural experts in Moscow said last week's apparent Soviet climbdown suggested a fourth consecutive poor harvest had forced the Kremlin into accepting a share of the U.S. breadbasket to meet its import requirements.

They said the Soviet Union considered Washington an unreliable trading partner and felt more comfortable buying grain from countries such as Argentina, France, Canada and Australia. But they added that even with a bad harvest it was doubtful whether these countries could supply the Kremlin's total grain

import needs for the coming year, which are estimated at around 46 million tonnes.

The latest international wheat council estimates showed that the Soviet Union imported 44.3 million tonnes of grain in the year to last June, of which 15.5 million came from the United States, with Argentina the second major supplier providing 13.4 million.

President Reagan offered the extension of the current grain pact only after considerable lobbying from powerful U.S. farm groups seeking to lock the Soviet Union into a commitment to buy a specified minimum amount of grain.

Theoretically, Moscow could have bought any amount of U.S. grain on the free market even without an agreement—the advantage of the pact is that it guarantees Moscow a certain amount of grain for a period and it ensures a market for grain produced by American farmers.

Driving down prices

The normally reticent Soviet grain trading specialists may be attempting to drive down grain prices before swooping on a market where prices have already been depressed as a result of an expected record world grain harvest.

But even to maintain Soviet food supplies at current levels billions of dollars will have to be spent.

Veiled references in the Soviet

press, which devotes more attention to agricultural matters than any other developed nation, have indicated that natural rigours have ravaged the grain and other crops this year.

The Soviet Union has been hoping for an improved harvest following three years of bad results. But Western agricultural experts said unfavourable weather, including severe drought in grain-growing Kazakhstan, had hit most crops badly.

The U.S. agriculture department dropped its estimate for Soviet grain production this year from 200 million tonnes in May to 170 million tonnes in August.

The Soviet Union, with this year's projected target for a grain harvest of 240 million tonnes well out of reach, will no doubt be relieved to have ensured its supply of U.S. grain for at least another 12 months.

But the benefits of the recent extension will be reaped by both parties to the deal.

The Soviet acceptance of Mr. Reagan's offer will be welcomed by American farmers seeking to unload this year's bumper harvest and also by the freight trade.

Western agricultural sources predicted that even with more normal levels of crop production this year, Soviet demand for agricultural imports would still need to be high to rebuild stock levels after the bad harvests of the past three years.



opened in the past. Rather, the challenge is to look ahead in an attempt to minimise the losses and rekindle hope in the hearts of individuals of good will. In other words we should look beyond current day-to-day events in order to explore avenues to a better future for all.

From the ashes of devastation and destruction, we must spare no effort to resurrect the spirit of peace and hope. Thus, it would be a grave mistake to look at the situation from a narrow angle or in terms of the next few weeks alone.

To be specific, one should mention that we are not confronted merely with the problem of west Beirut and its aftermath or repercussions. Nor are we faced solely with the imperative responsibility to end immediately the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, a country of a delicate balance. Rather, that war brought us squarely before the Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

#### Foreign Intervention

For years, we have been emphasising the centrality of that question, not only in the relationship between Arabs and Jews, but also with respect to peace and security in the whole region. It plays a central role also as to superpower rivalry and competition. In this sense, it is a source of foreign intervention and polarisation. Therefore, it would be shortsighted and futile to direct our efforts and energy to the symptoms while we are aware of all the above-mentioned. Added to it is the fact that two other wars are raging against the Arab countries simultaneously with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Such wars are doubling the impact of the Israeli use of force at will. Here also, the United States is seen as partly responsible. Aside from that, the United States is the first to suffer from the spread of instability and insecurity in this region for reasons that are too obvious.

Those who are endowed with vision and understanding of history should not confine themselves to analysing what happened in the underlying philosophy of the Camp David framework for peace in the Middle East. No more wars, not only between Israel and Egypt, but between the Jewish state and all its neighbours who are willing to live in peace with it. The all-out invasion of a small Arab country, the indiscriminate shelling of cities and abhorrent loss of life and property can never serve that cause.

The present situation in the region must be viewed in the light of all the above-mentioned. Added to it is the fact that two other wars are raging against the Arab countries simultaneously with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Such wars are doubling the impact of the Israeli use of force at will. Here also, the United States is seen as partly responsible. Aside from that, the United States is the first to suffer from the spread of instability and insecurity in this region for reasons that are too obvious.

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The basic single cause of instability in the Middle East is that the Palestinian people have been left by most of the powers alone, beleaguered and cornered without seeing any way out. They are being denied a home and a homeland and the inalienable right to exercise in that homeland their self-determination in peace. The right of the Israeli people to live in their country recognised and secured does not contradict the right of the Palestinian people to live in their country recognised and secured, too. Both can therefore co-exist in peace and harmony. To our mind, peace is a win-win game in which everyone must feel that his or her basic concerns have been attended to, cared for and fully addressed.

This process of peace creates a compromise not of defeat, but for victory; it is a compromise of human survival at an equal level of dignity against the irrational forces of dogma and bigotry.

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In addition, the conversion of Arab land into Israeli settlements is causing a steady erosion of goodwill and hope. Hence, the situation must be remedied by a combination of acts:

\* The United States must recognise the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. It is inconceivable that the American people would deny the Palestinians, out of all peoples, the God-given right. Such denial would be contrary to the fundamental values and the heritage of the American Revolution.

\* All settlement activities must be halted.

\* Certain confidence-building measures must be taken in order to restore the trust of the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.

In the absence of such a new sense of direction, it would be most difficult to resume the autonomy talks or revive the peace process.

It would be another lost opportunity to think that what happened in Beirut and Lebanon in the past few weeks has caused the Palestinian problem to disappear or to be relegated to a secondary position. If anything, it came as a sad reminder that this problem must be addressed in its totality without delay. Only then would we be serving the cause of peace.

Our experience in the pro-

By Peter Gregson  
Reuter

A new permissiveness towards long-banned subjects is being cautiously allowed in books, films and plays as South Africa's censors ease up with their scissors and blue pencils.

During the past two years, the directorate of publications, the main censorship body, has undergone quiet revolution in its attitude toward long-standing taboos such as nudity, sex, violence and swearing.

Late last year a minimum age of 18 was set on the scale of controversial books that might otherwise have been banned. Films that had no chance of being screened in

the 1970s are now being allowed with similar restrictions on minors.

Two of the latest developments are the lifting of a two-year-old ban on the international best-selling novel *The Ninja* and ruling permitting women to appear topless in a play for the first time.

That distinction went to British actress Nikki Kelly, who is starring in a slapstick comedy called *Who goes bare?*

The play is one of dozens of its kind that have been staged in London's West End for years, but the censors clearly decided it was

no laughing matter.

Rarely can a lightweight farce have been studied so seriously.

Members of the directorate of publications, which has the power to ban performances on the strength of one complaint, attended the play a few nights after it opened here following a number of objections from the public.

It promptly ordered Miss Kelly and two other topless actresses to cover up. Promoter Peter Toerien then appealed and two nights later the play was watched again by the publications' appeal board, the

ultimate arbiter of what is publicly permitted.

A hearing was held two days later at which the directorate and representatives for Mr. Toerien put forward their respective arguments. The appeals board then ruled that Miss Kelly could go topless but not bottomless, one of the actresses must wear nipple caps and the other must cover her breasts by her long hair.

Miss Kelly plays Nancy, a woman attending a health farm for a weekend who mistakenly believes it is a nudist camp.

Giving the reasons for its ruling,

the board said: "Nudity is not permissible. The question is how and where it is treated."

"In the present play, which definitely has merits as a comedy, the merits, however, are not so high that display of pubic hair may be allowed."

"The nudity of breasts is, however, functional insofar as the main female character, Nancy, is concerned. In other cases, the breast (nipple) nudity is not so functional that it need be retained," it added.

"Who goes bare?" opened here in late July and has been playing to

full houses.

In the case of Eric Van Lustbader's novel *The Ninja*, the censors reversed an earlier decision to ban the book because its explicit sex descriptions were likely to provoke lust.

After a hearing, the appeals board found the book had literary merit with its historical background mixing Western intellectualism and eastern ritualism and people were unlikely to buy it for sexual titillation contained in only 15 of its 526 pages.

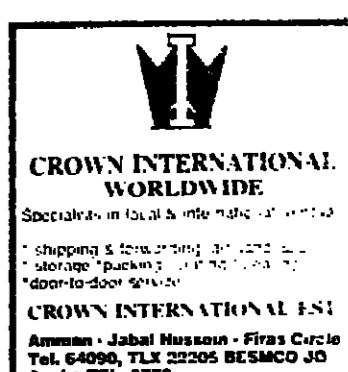
It did impose a minimum age of 18 for purchasers.

The lifting of the ban follows the same action with a number of other works including another book by Lustbader, *Sirens*. The Women's room by Marilyn French and *Ten days* that shook the world. Radical U.S. Journalist John Reed's book about the 1917 Russian revolution on which the award-winning film *Reds* is based.

In the cinema, where films were routinely cut by censors for the slightest reasons until only recently, a more relaxed and adult standard has also clearly come into force.

Nudity, violence, strong lan-

guage and sexually-explicit scenes in such films as *The postman always rings twice*, *Raging bull*, *Body heat* and *Excalibur* have all been allowed through.



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## South Africa's censors give up scissors and blue pencils

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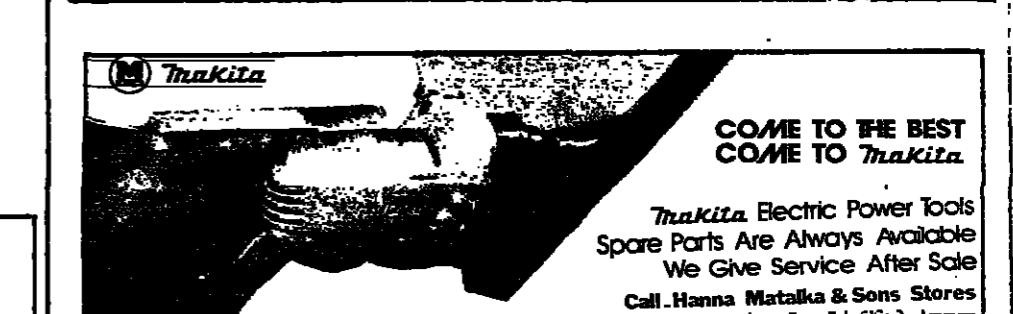


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# SPORTS



Dr. Hananiyya (middle) after the tournament flanked by Mr. Ishaq Jarallah (on his right), Mr.

Ahmad Shuman, while on his left are Dr. Muhammad Sukhon and Lt.-Col. Fathi Hmoud.

## Doctors' tennis matches more friendly than a tournament

AMMAN (J.T.) — Last Friday evening and under the lights of the Sports City tennis courts, doctors of the Hussein Medical Centre—led by Maj.-Gen. Dr. Daoud Hananiyya—played a tennis tournament against the doctors and other members of the Sports City.

Al Hussein Medical Centre players were not successful in tennis as they are in surgical operations, for, they won a total of 13 points with the aid of several Sports City

players who joined them; while Sports City doctors and other players won a total of 17 points.

The "cup" was awarded to the winners, who offered it as a gift to their guests, doctors of the Hussein Medical Centre.

The evening was a most enjoyable occasion and both groups promised to play together again. Dr. Hananiyya was kind to invite Sports City tennis players—doctors or others—to play at the Hussein

### Medical Centre courts.

It is noteworthy that among the doctors and other participants who played were the following: Dr. Gaith Shabat, Dr. Salim As Safet, Dr. Qamhawi, Dr. Mowafiq Al Fawaz, Dr. Bassim Khayr, Dr. Khaled Mihalwas, Dr. Jawad Khalaf, the three Khurma doctors, Mr. Ishaq Jarallah, Lt.-Col. Fathi Hmoud, Dr. Qandalaft, Dr. Bustani.

The evening was a most enjoyable occasion and both groups promised to play together again. Dr. Hananiyya was kind to invite Sports City tennis players—doctors or others—to play at the Hussein

## E. Germans ready for road cycling championships

GOODWOOD, England (R) — A tricky, twisting course, set in the heart of the English countryside could provide the stage for an East European upset in the 100km amateur team time trial, opening race of the World Cycling Championships road programme here Wednesday.

The East German quartet of

Falk Boden, Bernd Drogan, Mario Kummer and Olaf Ludwig beat the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to the gold medal on specially modified bikes in Prague last year.

The short-wheelbase machines, which have small front wheels so that the riders can crouch lower over the handlebars, reducing

wind resistance, were developed by the East Germans for the 1980 Olympics.

But they are not expected to be much of an advantage on the testing circuit laid out by the British organisers and approved by the International Cycling Union.

In past championships, the team time trial has often been held on an arrow-straight stretch of dual-carriage highway and the out-and-back format has led to an emphasis on brute strength rather than bike handling techniques.

This time, however, the riders will have to negotiate many sharp corners as they cover three laps of the undulating circuit and orthodox bikes should regain their former prominence.

Only three western nations have claimed the time trial title since Britain last hosted the championships in 1970.

Belgium won in 1971, Sweden took the gold medal in 1974 and a brilliant ride by former world pursuit champion Bert Oosterbosch took the Dutch to first place four years ago.

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## Bob Paisley, more like the perfect grandfather than boss at Anfield

LONDON (R) — Bob Paisley does not look like the most successful manager in the history of English soccer.

England, who won the first test and lost the second, took 39 minutes to score the 29 runs they needed in a dramatic match of fluctuating fortunes.

Bob Taylor steered the winning single off Pakistan captain Imran Khan whose outstanding all-round performance earned him the man-of-the-match and man-of-the-series awards.

But England, resuming at 190 for six this morning, had to survive an anxious spell this morning when Ian Botham was dismissed with 20 runs still needed.

as manager of a struggling second division outfit.

Paisley was already at Anfield; having joined the club as a player on May 8, 1939, and served as physiotherapist and coach.

Liverpool gained promotion to the first division in 1962 and over the next 12 years Shankly and Paisley led them to three League titles, two F.A. Cup wins and a UEFA Cup triumph.

When Shankly unexpectedly resigned in 1974 it was the little known Paisley who stepped out of his shadow to take over.

Liverpool began their eighth season under Paisley at home two West Bromwich Saturday and

their players took to the pitch with Paisley's usual last words imprinted on their minds... "keep it simple."

"People try to complicate the game," says Paisley. "They talk about getting round the back... that's what burglars do."

"They talk about positive and negative approaches... that's an electrician's job."

Paisley's "simple" approach has brought Liverpool five League titles, three European Cups, two League Cups and a second UEFA Cup triumph. And it is hard to imagine Liverpool will let him bow out without another trophy this season.

Manager of the Year in 1976-77-79-80-82, Paisley was loathe to take over from the legendary Shankly, who died in September last year, and began his first team talk by saying: "I never wanted this job in the first place."

Paisley, like everyone else in football, thought "Shanks" was the showman. Who else would make sure his dog took its last "walk" of the evening over the training pitch of city rivals Everton?

But Shankly was in no doubt. Paisley was the only man who could continue the good work and said at the time: "In my place you're getting a man who, like me, is basically honest."

"Without basic honesty you're nothing."

Like Shankly, Paisley has the happy knack of snapping up bargains in the transfer market and equally important, knows just when to let players move on.

Of the 19 players who helped Liverpool to their first League title under Paisley six years ago, only Phil Thompson and Phil Neal are still first team regulars.

The quietly spoken Paisley never hesitates to drop or sell big-name stars if he believes it is in the best interests of the club.

In the past 16 months names such as Ray Clemence, Ray Kennedy, Steve Heighway, David Fircough and Jimmy Case have left Liverpool and now Terry McDermott seems poised to follow them.

Surrounded by hundreds of pairs of muddy football boots, Paisley, coach Ronnie Moran, 33 years with the club.

The result was that Thompson was stripped of the captaincy, which was given to Scottish international Graeme Souness, and Ronnie Whelan, Mark Lawrenson and Craig Johnston were brought into the side.

### West German Jürgen Hingsen, decathlon world record-breaker



ULM (DaD) — Jürgen Hingsen, 24, from Uerdingen, Federal Republic of Germany, scored a world record 8,723 points in Ulm, 16 more than the decathlon record set up by Britain's Daley Thompson two months earlier. After eight events and a poor 4.60 metres in the pole vault he was trailing Thompson by 126 points. Then came a tremendous personal improvement in the javelin to a 63.10m, and 4 min. 15.13 sec. in the 1,500m saw him through to a new record that delighted a 6,000 crowd as the day ended, and he passed the post in thunder and lightning.

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Jordan Times

Dockers began loading turbines on Soviet freighter

## Britain defies U.S. embargo

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — Dockers began loading turbines for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline Tuesday following Britain's decision to defy a U.S. embargo on the project.

President Reagan, blaming Moscow for the imposition of martial law in Poland, has banned the supply of American equipment for the pipeline which would pump natural gas from the Soviet Union.

But the British government has told British firms to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Soviet Union, including the supply of 21 turbines built in Scotland under licence from the U.S. firm General Electric.

Glasgow dockers began loading the first of 500 crates, containing the parts of six turbines, aboard the Soviet freighter Stakhanovets Yermolovets which berthed Monday night.

Harbourmasters said loading would take several days and the vessel would probably sail for the Soviet Union later this week.

President Reagan has already ordered reprisals against French firms which shipped equipment for the pipeline to the Soviet Union last week.

Like the French government, Britain has ordered the makers of

the turbines, John Brown Engineering, to go ahead with the shipment.

The turbines, the first of 21 on order, are being built under licence from a U.S. firm, General Electric, and they include some U.S.-made components.

John Brown Engineering has several subsidiaries in the United States which might be hit by U.S. reprisals.

Three other British firms—Baker Oil Tools (United Kingdom), Smith International (North Sea) and American Air Filters—also have contracts to supply equipment for the project which will pipe natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

The French freighter Borodine arrived in a Soviet port Monday with three gas compressors for the pipeline.

The U.S. attempt to embargo equipment for the project is a protest over the imposition of martial law in Poland, which President Reagan blames on Moscow's influence.

Washington also argues that the pipeline will make Western Europe overly dependent on the Soviet Union, and will, by earning hard currency for Moscow, indirectly, support Soviet military spending.

Bonn may agree on \$393m credit to AEG-Telefunken

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — The West German government will probably agree on Wednesday to underwrite 1.1 billion marks (\$393 million) in credit guarantees for the electrical manufacturing giant, AEG-Telefunken, which called in a receiver early this month, an Economics Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Secretary of State George Shultz and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige were said to have made the suggestion in a telephone call to the president who is on holiday in California.

U.S. sanctions could go into effect if turbines produced by John Brown Engineering, but designed with American technology, are loaded on a Soviet freighter which arrived with Bonn.

The spokesman said the regional ministers conceded that the company should be helped, but felt that the state governments needed more time to study the problem.

AEG-Telefunken has a worldwide workforce of 120,000.

Bonn wants the states to provide up to half of the proposed financial package, but some are demanding federal measures to help the firm's subsidiaries in their areas.

The newspaper Bild, in a pre-released interview, quoted Count Lambsdorff as saying that he and Finance Minister Manfred Laibenstein will recommend approval of the package to the cabinet on Wednesday on condition that the states also participate.

## Mexican president to draw out a way to resolve ailing economy

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who is struggling to resolve the country's crippling cash shortage, will try to chart a way out of the crisis in his annual state of the nation address Wednesday.

Faced with the threat of popular unrest over his government's handling of the economy, Mr. Lopez Portillo has said Mexico's dignity must be rescued before he hands over the reins of power to his elected successor, Miguel De la Madrid, on Dec. 1.

"This is not time for farewells but for alertness. We should all be alert because we have to reconstruct this country," he told the powerful Mexican Workers Confederation on the eve of his state of the nation broadcast.

Mexico's crisis, triggered by a drop in world prices of oil, its main revenue earner, has forced the government to devalue the peso twice this year, freeze dollar bank accounts, and stretch out repayments on the country's \$80 billion foreign debt.

On the eve of Mr. Lopez Portillo's nationwide broadcast, unsigned leaflets distributed in various parts of the capital urged housewives not to leave their homes or buy anything for 24 hours in protest against the economic situation.

Business and labour are keenly awaiting the 62-year-old president's address, which he says will deal principally with the search for a solution to Mexico's economic problems, to decide what steps to take to ride out the crisis.

Some workers have threatened to go on strike to back demands for big wage increases if businesses are allowed to increase prices.

But some businesses, especially those hard hit by devaluation, argue that if they cannot increase prices they will have to close shop, creating more unemployment.

Many Mexicans worry that government cutbacks in public spending and oil subsidies of basic foods such as corn-based tortillas, bread and beans could provoke mass unrest, especially among the poor and jobless, who make up the majority of Mexico's 70 million population.

Official media have appealed to the public to ignore rumours, work hard to overcome the crisis and above all "behave like true Mexicans."

Calling for an international effort to stave off bankruptcy, Mexico approached the IMF this month and more than 100 creditor banks held an emergency meeting in New York.

The banks agreed to delay for three months repayment of about \$10 billion in loans due to mature in that period.

### Creditor banks favour Mexican request

NEW YORK (R) — Mexico's creditor banks are responding favourably to its request to defer payments on its foreign debt principal for 90 days, a spokesman for a 14-member advisory committee of banks said Tuesday.

The spokesman told Reuters that no bank had yet turned down the request, first made on August 20 at a meeting in New York between Mexican officials and representatives of 115 banks.

The banks represented agreed in principle to defer the payments on the debt principal of \$10 billion.

But Mexico's creditor banks number about 1,000 and their formal acceptance is being awaited.

Mexico, which is doing through a financial crisis, is estimated to have a foreign debt of around \$80 billion of which 60 billion is owed to banks.

The advisory group formed after the New York meeting is also studying Mexico's request for a new syndicated bank loan.

## Europe records lowest price increase

LUXEMBOURG (R) — The European Community's consumer price index rose by 0.6 per cent in July, the lowest monthly increase so far in 1982, according to official Community statistics released Tuesday.

The Eurostat organisation said prices were static in Britain and actually fell by 0.5 per cent in Greece because of seasonal factors. Low increases were recorded in West Germany (0.2 per cent), France (0.3) and Netherlands (0.5).

Rises above the community average occurred in Belgium (0.7 per cent), Denmark (0.8), Luxembourg (1.0) and Italy (1.6).

The increase, which followed an 0.8 per cent rise in June, put the index (base 1975=100) at 210.2, 11.1 per cent above its July 1981 level. The year-to-year increase to June was 11.4 per cent.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices were mixed but with an easier bias after a gloomy economic survey from British industrialists. At 1500 the F.T. index was off 1.2 at 572.3.

Government bonds fell more than one point on further selling prompted by sentiment that the recent fall in short term U.S. interest rates is over but rallied to close about  $\frac{1}{2}$  point off on the day, dealers said.

Gold shares and North American stocks ended mixed.

Oils met small demand in line with Wall Street. B.P. gained 6p to 294 ahead of Thursday's interim results while Shell rose a similar sum at 404. Ultramar and Sasol firmed 8p and 12p respectively.

Industrials were generally a penny or two easier but Glaxo and Thorn EMI moved against the trend adding 5p and 3p respectively.

Banks were steadier and insurances ended mixed.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.7195/7205	U.S. dollars	Canadian dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2383/86	West German marks	Dutch guilders
	2.4957/67	Swiss francs	Belgian francs
	2.7335/55	French francs	Italian lire
	2.1180/1200	Japanese yen	Swedish crowns
	47.82/85	Swedish crowns	Norwegian crowns
	7.0000/50	Danish crowns	U.S. dollars
	1406.50/1407.25		
	259.60/75		
	6.1515/35		
	6.7355/75		
	8.7190/7215		
One ounce of gold	406.00/407.00		

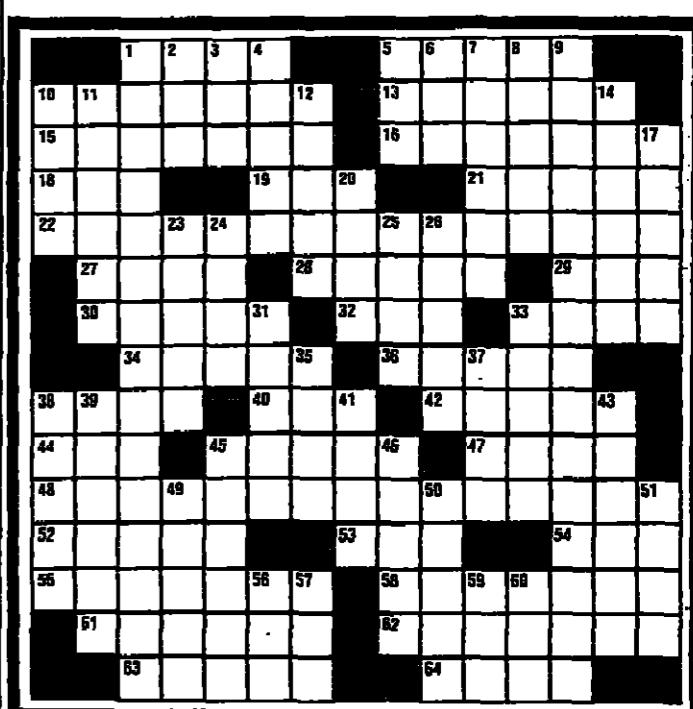
## THE Daily Crossword

by I. Judah Kooly

ACROSS	29 Sleep phenomenon	53 Name in China	20 Voting power
1 Afrikaans	30 — pass	54 Depot: abbr.	23 City in Texas
5 Tricking	55 "Odyssey"	55 OSS	24 Nonfiction work: abbr.
10 Monacing one	56 Marsupial	56 Maruspial features	25 Acronym: part: abbr.
13 Bogged down	57 Scores to shoot for	61 Takes potholes	26 Approaches
15 Like a big cat	34 Correct	62 Pastries	31 Kind of rug
16 Swimmer	35 Drill	63 Youths	32 Section
18 Under the weather	36 Youth	64 Object in court	35 Part of MIT: abbr.
19 Apply lightly	40 Object in court	65 "Beau..."	37 Jezebel's husband
21 Go —	42 Morts	66 Present	38 Grebes' kin
22 Tailspin	44 Yes, Pierre	67 DOWN	39 Old Roman coin
23 Diamond	45 Wallops	1 Spades	41 Read superficially
27 Spanish province in Africa	47 Pinnacle	2 Barley	43 Hunter's companion
28 Cash	48 Heart	3 Frazier's toe	45 Pries
	52 Colombia	4 Smooth talking	46 Land or sea follower
	53 Brazil	11 Installed new tiles	49 Shaw of music
	54 river	12 Domain	50 Moonshine
		14 Machinery user	51 Brat's answer
		17 USN brass	52 Prepare hemp
			55 Diminutive suffix
			56 Benz product

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

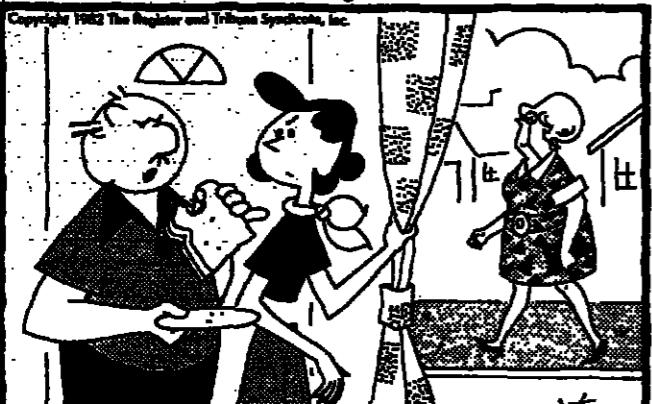
JAVA	CEDAR	CHIEZ
UTAH	EXKUDE	HIVOE
NIAGA	ELLOUDRUMAIS	END
END	PHEAL	PEKESIS
EVENTY	SING	SEVANTY
SAVANTY	MASKETS	WAKHES
SYLIST	PONHOS	WIEP
MILE	FLATTS	WIEIRE
LLAND	LEAVIE	WILL
SEQUINS	SISTED	WILTON
UNITON	SPLEAR	WITIA
THROAT	WITIS	WITIA
WITIS	WITIA	WITIA
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TOPS	GILIOSIS	WITIA



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## THE BETTER HALF.

By Vinson



"It's really amazing how one person's sight for sore eyes is another person's eyesore."

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLING WORD GAME  
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NOVEM

YURRC

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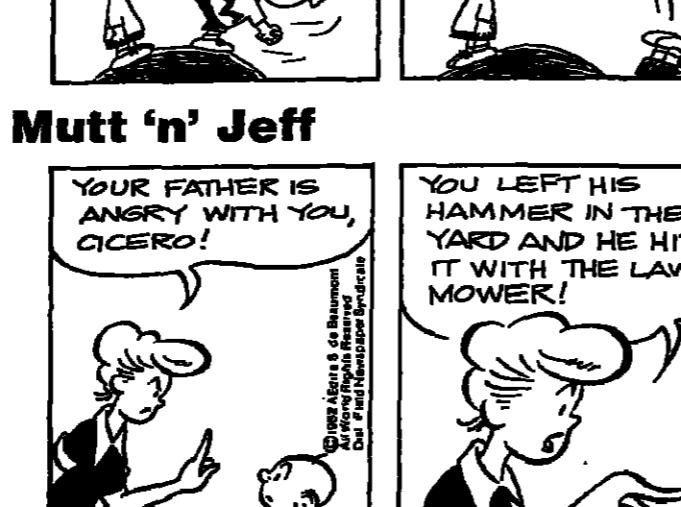


HOW TO MAKE VARNISH DISAPPEAR.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE  
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Yesterday's Jumble: GOING FLUKE BEFALL CORRAL  
Answer: What vampires often take at midnight—  
A COFFIN BREAK

## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



